

too, enough, so, such

English Grammar · B1

too and enough

too / enough

too + adj	adj + enough	enough + noun
more than needed <i>too hot</i>	just right <i>old enough</i>	sufficient <i>enough money</i>

too / enough: reference card grid

too and **enough** indicate degree, but their position and meaning differ:

- **too** + adjective = “too...” (negative excess), placed **before** the adjective.
- **enough** = “sufficient,” placed **after** the adjective and **before** the noun.

This coffee is too hot.

This coffee is too hot.

He isn't old enough to drive.

He isn't old enough to drive.

Note *enough* comes **after** the adjective (*old enough*) but **before** the noun (*enough money*).

so and such

so and **such** both mean “so / such,” used to intensify the tone:

- **so** + adjective / adverb: *so hot, so quickly.*
- **such** + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun: *such a hot day.*

The film was so boring.

That movie was so boring.

It was such a good idea.

That was really such a good idea.

Note Follow **so** with an **adjective** (*so good*); follow **such** with a **noun phrase** (*such a good idea*).

Common Errors

- × To praise “very happy” but say ~~I’m too happy!~~ → ✓ I’m **so** happy! — *too* carries a negative connotation (“excessively, to the point of being bad”); use *so* for praise and exclamation.
- × ~~The box is too much heavy.~~ → ✓ The box is **much too heavy**. — To intensify *too*, use *much too*; the word order is *much* first.
- × ~~The tea is too hot to drink it.~~ → ✓ The tea is too hot to drink. — In the *too...to* structure, the sentence subject serves as the object of *drink*, so do not write *it*.
- × ~~It was so a good idea.~~ → ✓ It was **such** a good idea. / The idea was **so** good. — If there is a noun, switch to *such*.